HUMAN EVENTS

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News Section

Printed in Two Sections

The Consequences of Law and Order: Operations of the recently beleaguered Perfect Circle Piston Ring plant at Newcastle, Indiana, are gradually returning to normal, while only a handful of law-abiding pickets remains outside and no mobs are abroad in the town — according to our correspondent in Indianapolis. He also reports that the other 3 plants of the company in the same state are running at a normal rate. The militia is maintaining law and order and the effort of the CIO Auto Workers union to beat the company into submission has failed — according to dispatches from the Hoosier state.

Meanwhile, another midwestern state has witnessed a signal union defeat. This week, two ships bearing pottery clay destined for the Kohler plumbing goods company in Wisconsin arrived at Sheboygan on Lake Michigan (near the plant) and were unloaded without any threatening mob action. Last summer, the CIO Auto Workers union — which had carried on a long, bloody and unsuccessful strike against Kohler — stopped the unloading of two clay ships at this lake port, when the mayor of the town failed to maintain law and order against rioting CIO members.

This action at Sheboygan resulted in widespread criticism in Wisconsin against the failure of the local authorities to keep the peace. Therefore, the state authorities threatened to use the militia to see that any future shipments to Kohler would reach their destination. As a result, CIO union leaders — it is believed — recognized that they had gone too far and this week withheld their weapon of violence.

In short, Walter Reuther, head of the union and undoubtedly the master strategist behind the two strikes, has suffered two sharp defeats. In labor circles in Washington, this fact is clearly recognized and it is believed that these reverses will diminish the Reuther prestige in the labor movement. Also — these circles warn — the labor movement generally will have to realize that the tide has turned nationally against union violence, as a result of the firm stand of the governors of Indiana and Wisconsin.

But — it is also pointed out — the victory for law and order is not the only concrete gain resulting from the Indiana and Wisconsin experiences. It is particularly emphasized here that the Reuther general staff lost because it sought to ram compulsory union membership down the throats of a majority of the workers (in the two companies involved) and that these workers very obviously did not want such membership. Compulsory unionism — no one in the Capital now doubts — emerges as the biggest issue of all on the labor front, with potential consequences to the country's labor movement scarcely to the liking of the labor bosses.

Confusion Over Gallup: The Gallup poll was torn into bits by three prominent American editors, sitting in the men's bar at the Washington Statler last week. They were attending the convention of the nation's editorial writers.

Dr. Gallup had just released several "trial heats" (imaginary contests between a Republican and a Democrat before the nomination). They showed Harriman tying Stassen by 46 to 46 and losing to Warren by 59 to 37 and to Nixon by 49 to 47.

Said Editor A: "Until Ike's heart attack, Gallup showed Ike beating any Democrat by landslide proportions, but he also showed that any Democrat probably could beat any Republican other than Ike. When the contingency actually arose — that Ike is hardly likely to run — the voting turned out to be quite different than was indicated when the matter seemed wholly academic."

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Editor B: "To understand how irresponsible newspapers are in printing Gallup's 'trial heats,' one should know how they are taken. In each interview, the pollster asks roughly a dozen questions on political, social and economic issues, including these 'trial heats.' When the question 'Warren vs. Harriman' is asked, the answer is expected in a few seconds from a busy housewife who has never given a moment's thought to such a contest. Until the approach of the conventions, the good and bad points of the leading candidates are not presented; few people have argued about them; they haven't heard any recommendations from the opinion leaders whom they look to for guidance."

Editor C: "Yes, a 'trial heat' poll is as different from the November result as an opinion reached as a result of reading the headlines — or even the stories — printed soon after the discovery of a sensational murder, is different from the jury verdict reached after hearing all the pertinent evidence in a courtroom trial."

Editor B: "I consider 'trial heats' as no more than 'familiarity polls.' The names most in the headlines automatically get the highest votes — except as the headlines may be unfavorable."

Editor A: "Let me point out that the shopworn, shabby Stassen has been running second and third for the GOP nomination in the 'if-Ike-won't run' polls. That outcome alone should ruin Gallup in the minds of anyone who knows the political facts of life. The mayor of Dogtown has a better chance to be President than Childe Harold."

Editor C: "Since we all agree on the foolishness of Gallup's predictions — and most certainly of his 'trial heats' — why do newspapers run Gallup?"

Editor A: "That's easy. For the same reason that newspapers run Drew Pearson. A great many editors agree with Truman who said that Pearson is 'a chronic liar' — but they think readers like reading his stuff. The same irresponsibility allows Gallup to continue fooling the public."

A few days after the editors left Washington, Gallup released another set of 'trial heat' figures that further disclosed the unreliability of these announcements.

In April, the persons polled were asked to choose between Warren and Stevenson "if Ike doesn't run." They voted 47 to 47 — neck and neck. But most of those answering at that time expected Ike to run. Now that it is felt Ike probably won't run, the poll shows Warren beating Stevenson 52 to 45.

That, too, is unrealistic. Warren is Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, a non-political position; political analysts point out that many are voting for the prestige of a man in his position. They say that when his record is really dissected, another drastic change may occur. Many Republicans, discovering his New Dealish record, may decide to stay at home and the South would certainly go strongly Democratic on account of his desegregation decision.

Foundation Front: In the past 24 hours, HUMAN EVENTS has received authoritative word that a $30 million manufacturing concern has stopped buying Ford Motor Company trucks and passenger cars because of the policies of the Ford Foundation (as an example, the "jury tampering" of one of the Foundation's projects) and the Ford-backed Fund for the Republic, whose leftist bent was described in HUMAN EVENTS ("Fund for Which Republic?" by Russell Turner) on September 24. The manufacturing company's decision — we gather — has been communicated to Ford Motor Company agents, together with its reason for doing so. This action is symptomatic of a wave of feeling against the Ford Foundation and the Fund for the Republic and naturally the Ford Motor Company, which provides the money for these ventures, is regarded as bearing the basic responsibility. One result may be a change in the complexion of the Ford Foundation board of directors. Already there are rumors of the resignation of key figures on that board associated with "liberal" policies.

During the past week, the Treasury took action against another foundation — the American Institute of Pacific Relations — cancelling that body's tax deductibility privilege. This foundation was the target of the famous IPR investigation headed by Senator Pat McCarran and his Internal Security Subcommittee and was severely criticized by that group for its role in the loss of China to the Reds.

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However, it is pointed out here that the Treasury denied (see last week's news item) tax deductibility to "For America" (a patriotic organization which backed the Bricker amendment) while continuing to approve the tax deductibility status of the Atlantic Union Committee. The latter's principal objective is the merging of American sovereignty with other nations. Observers here believe it may be significant that the Atlantic Union Committee was first granted tax-exemption in 1954 by the Treasury of the Eisenhower Administration, although it was started in 1949, under the Truman Administration. Tax-exemption is a valuable privilege and groups desiring it often sound out the Treasury via knowledgeable tax lawyers before making an application. Hence, the conclusion is drawn that the Atlantic Union Committee obtained a privilege from the Eisenhower Administration (containing many internationalists) which it might not have been able to obtain from the Democratic Administration of Truman.

Commies In The Press: The Eastland Internal Security Subcommittee is slated to hold hearings in the near future which may bring further sensational exposure of the Red network in prominent eastern metropolitan newspapers. Early last summer, a Columbia Broadcasting Company commentator confessed his previous Red role to the committee, as did also a *New York Times* staff member. Now, the committee is expected to return again to investigation of such cases in the press. The coming hearings may produce testimony revealing why Senator McCarthy received such unfair journalistic treatment in metropolitan newspapers in the East. There is, at present, some uncertainty how willing and cooperative the next press witnesses may prove. It is known that one journalist, under investigation, insisted on taking with him into the secret (executive) hearings of the committee a famous "liberal" counsel. (The executive hearings usually precede the open hearing of the committee.)

Letter from MRS. PRESTON DAVIE of New York: "HUMAN EVENTS provides the news that does not appear elsewhere. It supplies facts and background which are essential to the understanding of the trends of our times. It is one of the most courageous publications of our day and renders an invaluable public service."

Automation In Government: In a general talkfest here about automation last week, Mr. Robert Burgess, Director of the Census Bureau, momentarily raised the hopes of economy-in-government advocates. Burgess expressed the opinion that automation, despite some brief period of dislocation at first, would generally lift the level of the public welfare over the years. Burgess told of the experience of the Census Bureau which now has two Univac (automatic brain) machines operating around the clock every week. Costs of operations now performed by the Univac calculator has been reduced by 25 to 75 per cent. Savings — testified the Director — amount to about $150,000 a year, or more.

Hopes of the economy advocates, however, fell as the Director — apparently a typical bureaucrat — went on with his testimony (to the Patman congressional committee on automation). Some clerical workers — said Burgess — have been displaced by the machines but a new demand is created for higher skilled personnel who receive higher wages; and a further result was an increase in the work of the Bureau. Burgess said the bureau now was able to turn out valuable statistics for business and the government that were previously not economically feasible. From these statements, it looks as if the bureaucracy has an endless pile of projects on hand to provide work. In short, automation in government cannot conquer "made work" projects.

To those who want to reduce the vast bureaucracy and to lower government expenditures, Mr. Burgess offered a depressing analogy. He cited the example of the telephone industry. That business installed automatic dialing equipment which at first caused some employment displacement among operators. But telephone subscribers increased and resulted in more automatic installations. Consequently more operators had to be hired. Between 1940 and 1950, said Burgess, employment in the telephone industry nearly doubled.

The conclusion drawn from all this talk, by the followers of Herbert Hoover and Harry Byrd, is that the bureaucracy has simply got on the automation bandwagon to utilize it for their own purposes — more jobs and more power. Instead of reducing government costs and number of employees, it seeks to increase the multiplicity of

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activities which the bureaucracy performs "for the people" (whether the latter want them or not).

Book Front: The United Nations, writes Chesly Manly in his book *The UN Record*, published by the Henry Regnery Company of Chicago, is a self-evident failure, and more significantly a menace to the United States. Its promise was a millenium of universal peace, prosperity and happiness. All mankind was to be relieved from fear and want and the crushing burden of armaments. Instead, mankind is tormented by an overshadowing menace of war; the United States alone is paying 45 billion dollars a year for armaments and foreign aid. Founded on the principle of collaboration of the great powers, the UN has witnessed the division of the world into hostile camps, bristling with arms and threatening each other with H-bombs. Instead of ending the system of blocs and alliances, it has seen the United States alone undertake responsibility for the defense of 50 nations through alliances and military aid agreements outside the UN, all aimed at threats of aggression by a senior UN partner. The United States alone has army, navy and air force units at 950 bases and stations overseas. Since the UN was founded, the Communists have expanded their slave empire from 200,000,000 to 850,000,000, one-third of the human race.

The United States was involved in the Korean war and prevented from winning it by the United Nations. Mr. Manly reveals that Communist China was advised before it entered the war that its own territory would be immune from attack; that pressure by America's appeasement-minded UN allies resulted in the dismissal of General MacArthur, the rejection of opportunities to defeat the Communists, and the acceptance of an armistice substantially on the enemy's terms.

The vaunted moral authority of the UN is a myth, the author continues, attested by its failure to condemn Communist Russia, admittedly the master aggressor in Korea. The United States is unable to mobilize the moral authority of the UN because it supports British and French imperialism in the cold war, driving the uncommitted half of the world's population into neutralism. In all East-West disputes in the UN, a dozen nations with the combined population of 600,000,000 either vote with the Communists or abstain, thus refusing to support the United States.

Finally, Mr. Manly points out, the UN, of which Alger Hiss was the chief architect, is an instrument of subversion. Revolutionists, construing its charter as a self-executing treaty, are using it in a campaign to subvert our national independence and individual liberties and to force the United States to spend itself into socialism for the promotion of socialism in the whole non-Communist world. Therefore, Mr. Manly concludes, the United States should adopt the Bricker amendment to protect American liberties from UN treaty proposals, but he stresses that the perils inherent in the UN Charter can be averted only by withdrawal from the United Nations.

Chesly Manly has been in newspaper work since his graduation from the University of Missouri, and has been with the *Chicago Tribune* since 1929. For some years he was assigned to the Washington Bureau of the *Tribune*, where he covered the great debates on Roosevelt's court-packing scheme and war policies. After three years in the Army Air Forces in World War II, he was assigned to the United Nations as special *Tribune* correspondent, a post he held for eight years.

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Article Section

THE LADIES WON'T KNIT

An Analysis of the League of Women Voters

By RUSSELL TURNER

THE LEAGUE OF Women Voters of the United States would be a commendable and meritorious organization deserving only of praise, if it just would stick to its knitting. Trouble is, it won't.

Article 2, Section 1 of its bylaws says: "The purpose of the League of Women Voters of the United States shall be to promote political responsibility through informed and active participation of citizens in government."

Over the years since its establishment in 1923, the League has built up in the public mind the myth that this represents its sole purpose — to prod citizens into taking an active role in political deliberations which determine how this country shall be governed, and into exercising their right to vote.

To this end, local chapters of the League go in for such activities as arranging forums where all opposing candidates are invited to come in and present their version of the proper conduct of the office they seek, driving to the polls persons who otherwise would not be able to vote, baby-sitting to permit Mom to take time off to vote, and various other efforts to arouse citizen interest in government.

For such knitting, the League rates a bow and congratulations. Historically, public apathy has been the biggest block in the road to efficient and well-managed government in the United States; anything that will help to break down that apathy, and make citizens realize that their freedom and their franchise is worth whatever they make of it, can only be praised and applauded.

SO, IF THE League of Women Voters would stop here, the "bravo" cry would be unanimous. There is, however, a Section 2 in Article 2 of its bylaws, which unfortunately seems to have a fatal fascination for the ladies. It says: "Policy. The League may take action on governmental measures and policies in the public interest. It shall not support or oppose any political party or candidate."

The League adheres religiously to the abjuration against choosing sides as between parties and candidates; if it did not adhere, it might lose its prized tax-exemption. But the permission to "take action on governmental measures and policies" has been used as a veritable Pandora's Box to permit national officers of the League to put it on record on a surprising gamut of issues.

It is here that the publicly unknown national officers yield to the seductive lure of Fair Dealism and internationalism.

It is extremely doubtful that more than a small minority of the League's 127,000 claimed members realize it, but thanks to those officers, they are on record as opposed to the Bricker amendment, opposed to any constitutional limitation on income tax rates, and in favor of indiscriminate reduc-

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tion of tariffs as well as in favor of broad expansion of the scope and authority of the United Nations and its subsidiaries, with heavier U.S. contributions to their operating expenses.

They have been placed on record as believing in the fallacy that multi-lateral tariff-cutting treaties (beg pardon, agreements — they do not require Senate ratification) are vital to maintaining world peace, and that domestic economic policies must be tailored to fit the low tariff pattern.

Domestically, the League's platform calls for government "to share in the solution of social and economic problems which affect the general welfare" — a plank broad enough to cover any Fair Deal program ever to come down the pike. Public powerites have snuck in this plank: "Conservation and development of natural resources in the public interest."

The platform also includes these two seemingly mismatched items: "Governmental organization and administration which contribute to economy and efficiency," and "Adequate financing of government functions and services." Noting the do-gooder proclivities of the League's officers, it seems hardly likely that their definition of "adequate financing" would be consonant with any kind of "economy."

THE DOUBT expressed above, that more than a small minority of the League's rank and file members are aware of the surprising fields in which their opinions are being recorded, is expressed advisedly. Under the complicated procedure by which League platforms are adopted at biennial national Conventions and supplemented by Board of Directors' action between Conventions, the rank and file have only a small vote, if any, in their formulation.

Five months before a biennial Convention is to convene, the National Board of Directors meet and decide on their version of the platform to be adopted by the Convention. This, they send around to local chapters for discussion; any chapter can submit suggested changes, up to three weeks before the Convention. Then the Board meets again to decide whether it wants to make any revisions.

The Board's final version of a platform then is placed before the Convention. In practice, the ground rules make revision on the floor virtually impossible; no proposed change will even be considered by the Convention unless it has been submitted to the Board prior to the three-weeks-earlier deadline, and then only if its consideration wins a two-thirds majority in the Convention. If the almost-impossible happens and a proposed amendment is considered, then another two-thirds majority is required for its adoption.

The supposed purpose of the League is to stimulate democratic processes. But, if this platform-adopting procedure of the League itself is democratic or representative, then there are a good many political scientists around who would be willing to undertake the traditional hat eating.

Between Conventions, the Board of Directors has authority to put the League on record (and does) on issues which had not arisen at the time of the last Convention. It was on this basis that Mrs. John G. Lee, President of the League since 1950, wrote President Eisenhower in January, 1954, three months before that year's Convention, that the League was firmly opposed to the Bricker amendment; the issue never had been discussed by a Convention, but Mrs. Lee nevertheless did presume to speak for the League's 127,000 members.

League officials say they keep a close and constant check on member thinking through what they call an "interpretive process" of studying the flow of communications and

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advices from local chapters, and that they thus can tell on short notice what members are thinking. What it amounts to in practice is that the Directors put the League on record in any fashion they choose.

ONE OF THE dominant personalities in the League of Women Voters is not even a member of its Board of Directors — New York's Anna Lord Strauss, long known as an internationalist and do-gooder. She was a member of the Board from 1934 to 1938 and national President of the League from 1944 to 1950, but presently confines her official connections to the Presidency of the Carrie Chapman Catt Memorial Fund. Therein lies another installment of the League story.

The CCC Fund was set up by the League in 1947 as a subsidiary "educational arm," and operates specific "educational" projects under contributions from individuals or grants from foundations. Its operations all were small until last year, when it suddenly blossomed forth with a $111,610 grant from the increasingly notorious Fund for the Republic (whose anti-anti-Communist predilections were discussed in HUMAN EVENTS on September 24) for something called "Freedom Agenda."

As usual, this program has a high-sounding and praiseworthy objective — stimulating consideration and realization by Americans of the benefits accruing to them from the Constitution's guarantees of individual freedom. The objective is to be achieved by organizing local discussion groups to study the Constitution and its civil rights and liberties guarantees.

The program now has been in operation for a year and, not surprisingly, turns out to have a strong bent toward belittling the Communist menace and toward contending that personnel security programs and investigations of Communist activities necessarily are violative of Constitutional guarantees of civil rights and liberties.

The New York State American Legion recently adopted a resolution condemning a series of pamphlets being distributed by the CCC Fund (with money granted by the Fund for the Republic) as a "guide" for consideration by local "Freedom Agenda" discussion groups. The Un-American Activities Committee of the Westchester County (N. Y.) Legion says the pamphlets are "designed to further the delusion that the danger of Communism is non-existent . . . allege that the various governmental procedures that have been set up to protect us against Communism are a suppression of our Constitutional Freedom."

Actually, the tenor of the pamphlets can be discerned readily just from their titles: The Bill of Rights and our Individual Liberties; Where Constitutional Liberty Came From; Freedom of Speech and Press; Constitutional Liberty and Seditious Activity; The Constitution and Congressional Investigating Committees; The Constitution and Loyalty Programs.

All are written by self-styled "liberals" of varying note who make a pretense of presenting both sides of the problem they discuss; but their words are so larded with personal bias that the ultimate picture is completely distorted to support the left-wing theses.

Criticisms of the Freedom Agenda program are not by any means confined to New York but those mentioned are typical.

Another major point of criticism is that while a local League of Women Voters' chapter frequently supplies the impetus to start a "Freedom Agenda" group, the League quickly bows out after its organization but leaves a nucleus of "liberal" group leaders who will guide the discussions according to their own thinking. An insidi-

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ous but effective method of propagandizing, one which will be effective as long as anti-Communist pro-Americans let it go by default. In some way, the spotlight must be turned on such operations to show them up for what they really are.

THIS KNACK of so-called liberals for insinuating themselves into positions of leadership in local civic organizations, such as the "Freedom Agenda" groups, on many occasions has brought violent controversy down on local chapters of the League of Women Voters. Such controversy invariably finds the League chapter involved on the Leftist side of arguments in which it usually has no business becoming involved in any way.

The most widely-publicized recent instance probably was the entry of the Scarsdale, New York, chapter of the League into a raging local battle over charges of Communist infiltration of the Scarsdale public school system. In the midst of that melee, the President of the Scarsdale league announced that it was firmly supporting the embattled school administration, despite accumulating substantiation of the infiltration charges. The President's statement lost some prestige when it developed that the support was voted in a meeting attended by only 90 officers and members, yet she insisted that action was binding on all 493 chapter members.

Some of the 1,000 local chapters of the League unquestionably are properly conducted and are a service to their community. They are the ones which stick to their proper knitting — "to promote political responsibility through informed and active participation in government." They are the chapters that conceive their mission as being to persuade all citizens to become interested in politics, whatever their party or their basic viewpoint; to try to get as many citizens as possible to take advantage of their right to vote.

But the League chapters stray far afield when they try to argue potential voters into adopting a particular viewpoint on issues, as they do all too frequently — always, it seems, the left-wing, do-gooder viewpoint; then they fall back into the category of just another propagandistic pressure group.

So, too, does the National League fall into the pressure group class when it militantly opposes the Bricker amendment and the 25 per cent income tax limitation amendment; when it propagandizes in support of doctrinaire lowering of tariffs and against personnel security programs; when it supports Fair Dealism, and when it adopts in toto the United Nations and its myriad hybrid offshoots.

It's really too bad, too; if the lady voters would stick to their knitting, they would do the country a great service. As a matter of fact, the national leadership of the League may be living on borrowed time: reportedly many of the local ladies are developing the suspicion that these distant leaders have been using them for ulterior purposes. If that notion gets around widely, New York's Anna Lord Strauss, *et al,* may face a full-sized revolt by ladies who want to do plain, not fancy, needlework on yarns of their own choosing.

Additional copies of this 4-page Article: 6 for $1; 10 for $1.50; 50 for $5.50; 100 for $10; 500 for $20; 1,000 for $30. In quantities of 5,000 or more, $20 per thousand.

Russell Turner, a Washington, D. C., newsman for 22 years, is staff assistant to Fulton Lewis, Jr., national radio commentator. Mr. Turner also serves as Washington correspondent for *Partners,* Chicago monthly magazine covering the field of labor-management relations.

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